[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 24th August, 1885.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Treatment of European and native convicts in Jails.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, observes that British rule in this country cannot become as popular with the native population as it should be until invidious distinctions of creed and colour are entirely done away with by Government. It is a matter of surprise and regret that even in jails, which are intended to be places of correction, Europeans and natives are not treated in the same way. The special indulgences shown to European convicts cannot but cause great irritation among native convicts. To begin with the beginning. As soon as a native convict, who is sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding one month, enters the jail, his head is entirely shaven and his moustaches and beard are close clipped, even if he be a Maulvi. As to the clothing supplied him on admission, he gets an ugly looking shirt with half sleeves, a cap like the one worn by beggars and sweepers, and a small and narrow piece of cloth to wear round his loins. In short, no effort is spared to make him look like an animal.

On the other hand, the dress supplied to European convicts is just like that worn by them at their homes in shape and cut, only it is made of *dusuti* cloth. Natives are not allowed shoes, and consequently get sore feet, while Europeans receive strong boots, which even injure the flooring. The bedding allowed to Europeans is made of cloth and is fairly thick and soft, but that provided for the other class is something horrible, and for any one to lie down on it is torture. It would be a good thing if the Government officer, who has sanctioned the supply of that bedding for natives, had to use it once himself. As regards diet, natives get two *chapátís* and a little *dál* in the morning and evening, and a small quantity of parched gram at noon. There is no variation in their food except that a bad kind of vegetable is sometimes issued to them in place of *dál*. Probably the cost of the rations of a native prisoner does not exceed one anna a day. On the other hand, six annas are sanctioned for the daily food of each European convict, and his diet consists of meat, bread, butter, eggs, rice, sugar, milk, tea, &c.! No European is loaded with any kind of irons, though, of course, if he attempts to escape, fetters are placed on him. Natives, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, have to carry on their ankles heavy iron rings three or four *seers* in weight. In the case of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment the rings are a little lighter. The fetters imposed in case of an attempt at escaping weigh no less than seven and-a-half *seers*. The pain caused to the convicts by these ankle-rings and fetters in walking, sleeping and working may be better imagined than described. In winter the irons get cold and in summer hot, and consequently become a great torment. As regards the employment of the respective kinds of convicts, the less said the better. Europeans who are able to read and write are, as a rule, employed at office work, but, of course, illiterate men among them have to perform manual labour. But still the same amount of labour is not exacted from them as from their native brethren. The social position of native prisoners is seldom taken into consideration at the time of

apportioning labour. Sometimes a *quondam* Extra Assistant Commissioner and a sweeper are to be found sweeping the floor side by side! Sometimes prisoners are used in place of cattle for drawing water from wells throughout the day. The *Rafiq* also refers to other kinds of hard labour, such as paper-polishing, &c., exacted from prisoners, and observes that natives are obliged silently to bear every ill-treatment to which they may be subjected in jail. However, Englishmen should remember the day of judgment when they will have to appear before the Almighty God who has entrusted to them the destinies of millions in this country, and will be called on to give an account of their stewardship. It can never be the wish of Her Majesty, who loves her subjects as her own children, that natives should be treated in this harsh manner.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Treatment of European and native prisoners under trial.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 21st August, refers to the difference between the treatment of European and of native prisoners under trial. The latter are treated as regular convicts, and no indulgence is shown even to persons of rank and position. On the other hand, a European under-trial prisoner has every kind of comfort provided for him in the jail. He is allowed a bed, a table, and a chair. He receives a liberal allowance of 12 annas a day for his food. Even punkha and *tatti* are supplied to him during the hot weather. The *Áftáb* urges that native prisoners should be treated better than at present, and states that Lord Ripon issued strict orders to the effect that no accused person should be sent to the jail until his guilt was fairly proved at a preliminary enquiry. It is not known how far these orders are observed in practice.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Lord Reay.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 23rd August, congratulates the natives of the Bombay Presidency on their having got a sympathetic Governor like Lord Reay to rule over them. Although

he has not yet long been in this country, he has already given ample proof of his sympathy with the children of the soil. The *Hindustání* then alludes to his recent Resolution in the Maconochie case, his desire to promote local self-government in Bombay, his appointment of two new native professors in Government Colleges, and his promise to aid the Sarvjanik Sabhá of Poona in establishing a new College, as instances in point.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Elevation of a native to the Bench of the Lahore Chief Court.

The *Shafíq-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, referring to the recommendation made by Sir Charles Aitchison to the Government of India for the elevation of a native to the Bench of the Lahore Chief Court on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court, says that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has been annoyed by the recommendation and has observed that Sir Charles has been greatly mistaken in regarding the memorials of two or three native public associations as representing native public opinion. Undoubtedly the *Gazette* and the Civilians, and not native associations, are the true representatives of the native population! His Honor's connection with the Panjáb began long before the *Gazette* was born. The *Shafíq* proceeds to answer the other objections of the *Gazette* at length.

Circulation, 500 copies.

A native stabbed by a European at Calcutta.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 17th August, says that it appears from the *News of the Day*, printed at Calcutta, that another stabbing case has lately occurred at that place. While a *khansama* in the service of a European was arranging food on the table, a china plate fell from his hands and was broken. On this his master at once stabbed him in the stomach with a knife! The man lies on his death-bed. The fact is that natives are not regarded as human beings by Europeans. What is the Viceroy about? It is the duty of Government to protect the lives of the children of the soil against its countrymen. True, natives are black-skinned, but this is not their

fault. The acquittal of the accused is a foregone conclusion. It will be urged on his behalf that he committed the assault under provocation, and this plea is sure to be accepted by the Court.

Case of Tinkori Pál.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, observes that the inhabitants of Calcutta recommended the case of Tinkori Pál to the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the ground that he belonged to a respectable family and was an educated youth. His Honor replied that he was entitled the less to indulgence for the very reason that, although he had had the advantage of good society and had received education, he committed such an offence. But it will be remembered that the sentence of the lower Court was reduced in the case of the European called Enge on appeal simply in consideration of his social position and so forth! The punishment of death is barbarous. Had a case like that of Tinkori Pál occurred in a European country, the offender would not have beenhanged. However, it must be said to the credit of Sir Rivers Thompson that he took the trouble of recording a resolution in the case, and did not send a stereotyped reply to the memorialists (as Sir Charles Aitchison would have done) saying that he could not interfere with the proceedings of the Courts of Justice. (The *Koh-i-Núr*, Lahore, of the 22nd August, is of opinion that when the husband of the deceased woman had himself expressed a desire that Tinkori Pál should not be hanged, and the assessors and the Chief Justice had recommended him for mercy, the Lieutenant-Governor should have commuted the sentence.)

Circulation, 400 copies.

The same.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th August, referring to the case of Tinkori Pál, who was lately hanged at Calcutta for killing a prostitute, remarks that when he ascended the scaffold at the time of his execution, he addressed the crowd present on the occasion, saying that his case should serve as a warning to them, and that the use of spirituous liquor and his

Circulation, 275 copies.

sinful intimacy with a prostitute were the cause of his death. These are noteworthy words, and persons who lead an immoral life should take them to heart. There is another thing to be noticed about this case. The assessors that tried the accused strongly recommended him for mercy; but the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal did not find it possible to commute the sentence. Had the accused been a European, he would have been let off with three or four years' imprisonment in consideration of his youth and his drunkenness at the time of committing the offence. But he was a nigger, and consequently found no mercy.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Sir Charles Aitchison.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th August, says that Sir Charles Aitchison is no doubt a very high-minded man and has great sympathy with natives, but that he has not yet bestowed any subtantial benefits on them. Few natives have been elevated by him to the higher ranks of the public service, no encouragement has been given to native volunteering, nothing has been done to check the high-handedness of Europeans towards natives, and so in everything.

Proposal of the Lahore Municipal Board to obtain a portrait of the late Lord Lawrence.

The same paper, adverting to the proposal of the Municipal Board at Lahore to obtain a portrait of the late Lord Lawrence from England, observes that it cannot approve of the proposal in the present unsatisfactory financial condition of the Board. The portrait will cost several thousands of rupees which could be better spent in providing for crying local wants.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and applications for revision of the judgments of the lower courts.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 23rd August, states that it is believed that the Rafáh-i-Ám Association of Lucknow will shortly forward a memorial to the Local Government in connection with the subject of the wholesale rejection by the Judicial Commissioner of applications for revision of the judgments of the lower Courts.

It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will give the Memorial his best attention and move the Viceroy's Legislative Council in the matter.

Public executioners.

Circulation, 253 copies.

The *Safír-i-Panjáb* (Hoshiárpur), of the 17th August, referring to the case of a Musalmán who was hanged for murder on the 15th idem at Hoshiarpur, observes that the executioners employed on the occasion were sweepers. If sweepers are also to be employed for hanging Brahmins and other persons of high class, the practice is really very objectionable. Every respect should be shown to the religious feelings of a condemned criminal at the time of his execution.

Calcutta *Statesman* and re-settlement in the Central Provinces.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 19th August, gives an abstract of the article which appeared in the Calcutta *Statesman* urging a large increase in the revenue demand in the Central Provinces at the time of re-settlement, and remarks that Government should not listen to the evil advice of irresponsible Anglo-Indian newspapers which are not acquainted with the true condition of the people, and which have no sympathy with them. The interests of the people and the Government are identical, and the prosperity of the one means the prosperity of the other.

Proposed levy of a new tax.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, says that Lord Randolph Churchill observed in a recent speech that the military charges in this country would be increased by two millions sterling, and that the increased expenditure would be met by abolishing the separate military commands of Bombay and Madras and by levying a new tax. If it is necessary to levy a new tax, Government had better impose taxes on marriages, the circumcisions of Muhammadans, and the investitures of Hindus with the sacred thread.

Native soldiers.

The same paper observes that it appears from the *Pioneer* that Government means to grant some new concessions to native soldiers in order to make the Military service more popular with the warlike races. It has been proposed that native soldiers should be granted free railway passes when they have occasion to travel by State Railways, and that they should get an increase of pay after five or seven years' service. These proposals are good so far as they go, but they do not go far enough. The minimum rate of pay should be raised at least to Rs. 10 in order to popularize the Military service. When ordinary coolies are able to earn Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month, Government cannot hope to get good recruits for Rs. 7 or Rs. 8.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Laidman *versus* Hearsey.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, says that the result of the Dehra Dún Libel case is that Mr. Laidman has gone home on leave. A memorial has been sent from Dehra Dún to the Local Government on his behalf, but those persons who are acquainted with the great influence possessed by European officers, can have no difficulty in rating such memorials at their proper value. Some Anglo-Indian newspapers which have taken up the cudgels for Mr. Laidman have indulged in some amusing things. In answer to the charge that he called suitors *sur* (pigs), one Anglo-Indian newspaper says that probably he applied the English term sir to suitors and that that term was mistaken for the native term *sur!* The newspaper adds, that even if he used the term *sur*, the term means a hero in Sanskrit and a shell in Arabic! These interpretations are like Saiyid Ahmad Khán's interpretations of the Quran.

Circulation, 182 copies.

The same.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 18th August, says that natives cannot be too thankful to Captain Hearsey for exposing Mr. Laidman's misconduct, and that they should compensate him

for the cost of his defence. Now that the case under review has clearly shown that Judges are not justified in calling suitors names, no person should silently bear such treatment from a Judge in future. The *Azád* anxiously awaits the orders of the Local Government in the case.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Amritsar libel case and Mr. Justice Barkley of the Lahore Chief Court.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, referring to the case of one Mahesh Dás of Amritsar, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Magistrate for defamation, observes that his appeal to the Lahore Chief Court first came on for hearing before a Division Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Spitta and Mr. Justice Burney. Mr. Justice Spitta was of opinion that the appellant should be acquitted, but his colleague did not agree with him. Hence the case was transferred to the file of Mr. Justice Barkley, who enhanced the sentence of the lower Court ordering the appellant also to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default of payment, to undergo imprisonment for three months more! It will be remembered that the same Mr. Justice Barkley rejected the petition of the editor of the *Rafíq* for the revision of the sentence passed on him by Mr. Parker, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Lahore. It is believed that most of the appeals and applications for revision in criminal cases that go before Mr. Justice Barkley are dismissed by him. People had better not appeal to the Chief Court at all if their appeals are to be heard by him.

Calcutta libel case.

The same paper, adverting to the case of Colonel Conway Gordon, Manager of the Bengal Railway, who was prosecuted by a European Barrister-at-law for publishing a libel against him in the *Englishman*, observes that the accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 300, or, in default of payment, to one month's simple imprisonment. Had he been a native, he would not have escaped with a fine. Mr. Parker, Judicial Assistant

Commissioner, Lahore, sentenced the editor of the *Rafiq* to imprisonment and not to a fine, because he thought that a fine would be at once paid by the well-to-do friends of the accused, and would be consequently no punishment to him. But why was a fine of Rs. 300 considered sufficient punishment for a European who is evidently considerably richer than the editor of the *Rafiq*? According to Mr. Parker's principle every person who can easily afford to pay a fine, should be sentenced to imprisonment! This is a question well worth the consideration of the Supreme Legislature.

Circulation, 100 copies

Court-fees.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 21st August, regrets to say that court-fees press heavily on the people. Justice should not be so cheap as to encourage litigation, nor should it be so costly as to render the courts of justice inaccessible to the lower classes. The *Bandhu* shows that the cost of a civil suit for Rs. 22 will amount to Rs. 17, and remarks that the decree-holder will then be put to additional expenditure in executing the decree.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Appointment of Sir John Strachey to the India Council.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, adverting to the appointment of Sir John Strachey to the India Council, remarks that all India, with the exception of Aligarh, censures his elevation. He was the right hand of Lord Lytton and spared no pains to injure this country during his residence here.

Assaults made by convicts on Government officers.

A correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, referring to the assaults committed by a convict on the Joint-Magistrate and his reader, in Court at Allahabad, urges that the police should keep an eye on under-trial prisoners in Courts. In no case should an accused person charged with committing a theft, a robbery, or a murder be allowed to enter the Court with his shoes on.

Government officers, especially those who have occasion to come in contact with criminal classes, should be always attended by a body-guard. Moreover, special provision should be made in the Indian Penal Code for the severe punishment of persons convicted of assaulting Government officers. Similarly, those men who assault respectable persons with shoes, should be severely dealt with, as such assaults are regarded with special dread by natives.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Opium.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 18th August, is glad to say that Sir Alfred Lyall has issued orders for the stoppage of the grant of licenses for the sale of *chandu* as much as possible, even though the measure should involve a sacrifice of Government revenue. Although no such orders have been issued by the Panjáb Government, shops for the sale of that noxious drug have been closed at Lahore and Delhi. Measures should be also adopted to check the use of opium and *ganja*. It should be noticed that Government has the monopoly for the cultivation and the sale of opium. (The *Panjábí Akhbár*, Lahore, of the 19th August, praises Sir Alfred Lyall for the repressive measures enjoined by His Honor in case of *chandu*, and urges that the use of opium and other intoxicating drugs should be also checked.)

Circulation, 500 copies.

Misconduct of a European constable towards the native Subordinate Judge at Firozpur.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 17th August, says that, when a European constable was lately beating a native at Firozpur, the Subordinate Judge of the place, who is a native, passed by them and told the European not to beat the man. On this the constable left the man for a time and assaulted the Subordinate Judge himself. A criminal prosecution was instituted by the Subordinate Judge against the constable, but the Magistrate not only dismissed the prosecution, but also fined the complainant Rs. 10 under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code! The *Áftáb* prays that God may change the black colour of natives, which

is responsible for all their misfortunes, or inspire European Judges with sympathy towards them.

Mr. Maconochie's misconduct towards a native on a railway.

The same paper says that the so-called railway carriage cases which have lately occurred are a good index to the feeling of the ruling towards the subject race. Mr. Justice Nánábhai Haridas of the Bombay High Court was refused admission to a first class carriage which had been already occupied by a European and his wife. Another respectable native was treated in the same way by another European. Mr. Maconochie, an Assistant Magistrate of Ahmadabad, compelled a Brahmin priest to leave the first class carriage on the ground that he and another European passenger desired to take their breakfast in the carriage! Lord Reay, the new Governor of Bombay, has censured Mr. Maconochie's misbehaviour in no ambiguous language and has even stopped his promotion for two years. The whole native population ought to feel very grateful to His Lordship for his impartiality. If Europeans desire to win the respect and goodwill of the children of the soil, they should treat them properly.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The same.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 18th August, referring to the misconduct of Mr. Maconochie, C.S., Assistant Magistrate, Ahmadabad, towards a native on the Baroda Railway, highly approves of the Resolution of the Bombay Government in the case, and observes that if other Local Governments also took a similar notice of such cases, Europeans would soon learn to mend their ways. (The *A'fṭáb-i-A'lamṭáb*, Lahore, of the 17th August, in commenting upon the same case, praises Lord Reay for his impartiality, and observes that, if some more erring Europeans were punished in that way, such unfortunate incidents would cease to be so frequent.)

Circulation, 200 copies.

British Government and natives.

A correspondent of the *Vazír-i-Hind* (Siálkot), of the 23rd August, praises the British Government for the benefits it has

bestowed upon this country, such as the spread of education, the increased facilities of communication, religious liberty, &c., but regrets to say that it maintains invidious distinctions of race. Natives are excluded from appointments of trust and responsibility, and are heavily burdened with taxation. Europeans are allowed to call them names, and even to kill them with perfect impunity. No European has ever been hanged for killing a native. If the wrongs to which the people were exposed in the time of the former kings led to the downfall of their rule, the British Government which leaves unredressed such serious grievances on the part of the native population cannot long escape the consequences of its injustice. The writer states that when he, accompanied by some friends, lately had occasion to pass by the house of a European, two Europeans, who were seated in the verandah of the house, incited their dogs to attack them. The dogs bit them, but when they attempted to drive the brutes off, the Europeans became angry and remonstrated with them! The writer observes that now that danger is apprehended from the advance of Russia, Government should pursue a conciliatory policy towards natives and insist upon its countrymen treating them in a better way.

Circulation, 225 copies.

Demolition by the Magistrate of Moradabad of a house and an embankment built by a Hindu banker.

The *Bhárati Vilás* (Agra), of the 18th August, on the authority of a correspondent, states that a Hindu banker lately built a house and an embankment on the Lila-ghat near the Government School at Moradabad with the permission of the Municipal Committee. The Musalmáns filed an objection in the Magistrate's Court on the ground that the embankment interfered with the public thoroughfare. On this the Magistrate at once appointed a commission, in which the Muhammadan and the English elements prevailed, to enquire into and report on the subject. In accordance with the report of the commission the Magistrate ordered the embankment and the house to be demolished to the great loss of the banker. The question is why the

Musalmáns made no objection when the work on the embankment and the house was first commenced. In any case the Municipal Committee should pay compensation to the banker for the loss he has suffered.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 800 copies.

European students allowed to travel free by the Bengal Eastern Railway.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th August, says that it would appear that the authorities of the Bengal Eastern Railway have recently made a praiseworthy concession to European and Eurasian students. The students are allowed to travel free of charge by the railway between Darjeling and another place. The *Bengali* newspaper recommends the extension of the concession to native students who have frequent occasion to travel by the line, and says that, if an entire remission of the fare be considered impossible in their case at present, at least they should be charged only half rates. The *Ghamkhwár* would commend the sensible proposal of the *Bengali* to the officers of the Railways in the Panjáb.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Prevalence of theft at Lucknow.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 21st August, complains that thefts have lately been very frequent at Lucknow. It will be no exaggeration to say that there is no well-to-do person whose house has not once or twice been visited by thieves. The police have not succeeded in apprehending the robbers or recovering the stolen property in a single case. People do not now often report thefts to the police, for they think that a police investigation will only put them and their neighbours to a deal of unnecessary inconvenience in vain. The prevalence of theft is not entirely due to neglect and incapacity on the part of the police, but it is also attributable to other causes. The police force has been reduced to about one-third its former strength, and each constable has such a large ward in his charge, that he takes several hours in once going over it. Moreover, the District Superintendent of Police has transfer-

red *en bloc* all the old subordinate police officials of Lucknow to the North-Western Provinces, and the new officials who have been imported in their place possess as yet no local knowledge. If a permanent increase in the police force be impossible, at all events the force should be always strengthened during the rains, which season affords exceptional facilities to thieves.

Circulation, 732 copies.

Custom among natives of fighting animals and birds.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, referring to the recent conviction at Bangalore of some persons who fought cocks on the charge of cruelty to birds, complains that the custom of fighting animals and birds prevails in a large degree at Lucknow and is one of the chief causes of the ruin of the nobility and gentry there. The *Akhbár* urges that the custom should be strictly prohibited. (The *Panjábí Akhbár*, Lahore, of the 15th August, complains of the prevalence of the custom among Musalmáns in the Panáb, and recommends a prohibition of the practice, which involves cruelty to animals and birds and is attended by a great deal of gambling.)

Conversion of a Hindu boy to the Christian religion at Agra.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th August, complains that the way in which proselytising is carried on by Christian missionaries in this country is highly reprehensible. Few persons are made converts by being convinced of the superior merits of the Christian religion. Some are induced to change their religion by the promise of a valuable gift, some by the offer of employment, some by fraud, and so forth. The *Najm* then refers to the recent conversion of a Hindu boy at Agra who was a student at the St. John's College, and blames Hindus and Musalmáns for sending their sons to missionary schools for education.

Circulation, 182 copies.

Monkeys at Lucknow.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 18th August, adverting to the increase of monkeys in some parts of Lucknow, urges that measures should be adopted for their expulsion, as has already been done at Muttra.

Circulation, 732 copies.

Harrison Memorial Fund.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 19th August, is glad to state that a movement has been set on foot at Allahabad to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Harrison, Principal of the Muir Central College. It has been proposed to found a Scholarship like the Gilchrist Scholarship to enable students to go to England for education. The *Akhbár* is of opinion that, as the movement has such a laudable object in view, even those persons who were not personally acquainted with Mr. Harrison should contribute to the memorial fund. The *Akhbár* also publishes a list of the subscriptions received up to 7th idem.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Increase of professional beggars.

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 21st August, referring to the increase of professional beggars, advises people not to give alms to able-bodied men, and also asks Government to extend the operation of the Vagrancy Act to natives.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Álam-táb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Díván Áyá Singh ...	Aug. 17th ...	Aug. 21st.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Barkat Alí ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	203 copies.
3	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	„ 17th, 19th & 21st.	„ 20th, 21st, & 24th respectively.	500 „
4	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	„ 14th & 21st,	„ 18th & 23rd respectively.	250 „
5	*Áíná-i-Sikandarí* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 9th ...	„ 21st ...	80 „
6	*Áínu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	150 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 18th ...	„ „ ...	65 „
8	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 15th & 19th,	„ 18th & 22nd respectively.	2,500 „
9	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasád ...	„ 18th ...	„ 20th ...	400 „
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	„ 18th & 22nd,	„ 20th & 24th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
11	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 17th ...	„ 20th ...	106 copies.
12	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ali Amjad Husain ...	„ 15th ...	„ 19th ...	250 „
13	*Ánand Dáyak* ...	Sháhjahánpur	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Umráo Misra ...	For July ...	„ 18th.	
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	Aug. 15th ...	„ 21st ...	150 „
15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 18th ...	250 „

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
16	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	Aug. 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, & 24th.	Aug. 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, & 24th respectively.	600 copies.
17	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	102 ,,
18	*Azád* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	,, 18th ...	,, 19th ...	182 ,,
19	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	,, 7th, & 21st,	,, 23rd ...	100 ,,
20	*Bhárati Vilás* ...	Agra ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	,, 18th ...	,, 22nd ...	225 ,,
21	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,, 17th ...	,, 19th ...	1,750 ,,
22	*Bhárat Prakásh* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly...	Banwárí Lál ...	,, 15th ...	,, 21st ...	150 ,,
23	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, ,, ...	,, 19th ...	250 ,,
24	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 17th ...	,, 20th ...	500 ,,
25	*Delhi Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	335 ,,
26	*Desh Hitaishí* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Shiva Prasád ...	For July ...	,, ,, ...	300 ,,
27	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Mahráj Kishun ...	Aug. 15th ...	,, 18th ...	,, ,,
28	*Gurmukhi Akhbár* ...	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd ...	,, ,,
29	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabi Ashraf.	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	633 ,,
30	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	,, 19th, 21st & 23rd.	,, 20th, 23rd & 24th respectively.	600 ,,
31	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	,, 14th ...	,, 18th ...	260 ,,
32	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 15th & 19th,	,, 18th & 22nd respectively.	132 ,,

33	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	90 „
34	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ „ ...	„ 24th ...	150 „
35	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	265 „
36	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdù...	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M. A.	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
37	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá* ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 17th ...	„ 20th ...	350 copies.
38	*Káyasth Samáchár* ...	Allahábád ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Bindá Prasád ...	For August ...	„ „ ...	175 „
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,*	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	Aug. 16th & 20th,	„ 19th & 21st respectively.	200 „
40	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind*...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	175 „
41	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujranwala ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	„ „ ...	„ 18th ...	400 „
42	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	„ 14th & 21st,	„ 18th & 24th respectively.	200 „
43	*Koh-i-Nár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 18th, 20th & 22nd.	„ 20th, 22nd, & 24th respectively.	450 „
44	*Lahore Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Didár Bakhsh ...	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	100 „
45	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdú...	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 17th ...	„ 20th ...	90 „
46	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	„ 18th ...	„ „ ...	208 „
47	*Mathurá Akhbár* ...	Muttra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Dín Dayál ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	405 „
48	*Matla-i-Nár* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 15th ...	„ 19th ...	50 „
49	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrut Alí ...	„ 8th & 15th...	„ 20th ...	100 „
50	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhibullah ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	240 „
51	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 17th ...	„ „ ...	400 „
52	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	100 „
53	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 17th ...	„ 20th ...	700 „
54	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Aliján ...	„ 15th ...	„ 24th ...	50 „
55	*Naiyar-i-Á·am* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 10th ...	„ 23rd ...	200 „
56	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhullah Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ 21st ...	275 „
57	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kunj Bihari Lál ...	„ 18th ...	„ 20th ...	96 „

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
58	*Nasím-i-Sahar*	Budaun	Urdú	Weekly	Imtiáz Ahmad	Aug. 20th	Aug. 23rd	175 copies.
59	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ihtishámu-l-dín	„ 18th	„ 26th	100 „
60	*Nár Afshán*	Ludhiáná	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	„ 20th	„ 22nd	755 „
61	*Nár-i-Baddun*	Aonla	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Sháh	„ „	„ 23rd	400 „
62	*Núru-l-Absár*	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lál	„ „	„ „	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.).
63	*Núru-l-Anwár*	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamíd	„ 22nd	„ 22nd	403 copies.
64	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár*	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Alí	„ 8th & 15th	„ 20th	200 „
65	*Nyáya Sudhá*	Hardá	Maráthí-English.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar	„ 19th	„ „	415 „
66	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	„ 18th to 24th,	„ 18th to 24th respectively.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).
67	*Panjábí Akhbár*	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-dín	„ 15th & 19th,	„ 18th & 23rd respectively.	275 copies.
68	*Panjáb Punch*	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fírozu-l-dín	„ 19th	„ 21st	80 „
69	*Patiálá Akhbár*	Patiálá	Ditto	Ditto	Dín Muhammad	„ 18th	„ 20th	295 „
70	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshí Lál	„ 20th	„ 24th.	
71	*Prayág Samáchár*	Allahábád	Hindí	Ditto	Dewakí Nandan	„ 19th	„ 20th	600 „
72	*Qaisarí*	Jullundur	Urdú	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	„ 22nd	„ 24th	125 „
73	*Rafáh-i-Ám*	Siálkot	Ditto	Ditto	Díván Chand	„ 16th	„ 18th	400 „

74	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 23rd ...	,,	,,
75	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 17th ...	,, 18th ...	,,	,,
76	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Khádim Alí ...	,, 18th & 20th,	,, 20th & 22nd respectively.	155	,,
77	*Rájpútána Gazette* ..	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 17th ...	,, 19th ...	315	,,
78	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	July 2nd & 9th, & Aug. 6th & 13th.	,, 22nd ...	150	,,
79	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	Aug. 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	700	,,
80	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nizámu-l-dín ...	,, 15th ...	,, 20th ...	365	,,
81	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahá̃walpur...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	264	,,
82	*Safir-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqi Dás ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	400	,,
83	*Safir-i-Panjáb* ...	Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sindhi Khán ...	,, 17th ...	,, 23rd ...	253	,,
84	*Sahifa-i-Qudsí* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	,, 20th ...	,, 20th ...	280	,,
85	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar,*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,, 17th ...	,, 22nd ...	216	,,
86	*Sajjan Vinod* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Srí Krishn Lál ...	,, 16th ...	,, 18th ...	200	,,
87	*Shafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Saif-ul-Haq ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	400	,,
88	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Hasan ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	103	,,
89	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibráhím,	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	175	,,
90	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	,, 20th ...	,, 24th ...	160	,,
91	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khándwá ...	Maráthí ...	Ditto ...	Lakshman Anant ...	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd ...	210	,,
92	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 13th ...	,, 20th ...	125	,,
93	*Tahrib* ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	,, 19th ...	,, 23rd ...	80	,,
94	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly...	Muhammad Alí ...	,, 13th ...	,, ,, ...	,,	,,
95	*Tátíya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 16th ...	,, ,, ...	260	,,
96	*Vazír-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	,, 16th & 23rd,	,, 18th & 24th respectively.	200	,,
97	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 15th to 20th,	,, 18th to 24th,	975	,,
98	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	,, 13th & 20th,	,, 24th ...	120	,,
99	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad...	,, 17th ...	,, ,, ...	250	,,

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th August, 1885.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 31st August, 1885.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Soudan affairs	599
Mahárája Dalip Singh's return to India	600
Armies of Native Chiefs	600

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Treatment of European and native convicts in jails	600
Ditto ditto ditto	602
Lord Ripon	602
Military commands of Bombay and Madras	603
Resolution of the Supreme Government on the education of Musalmáns,	603
British Government and natives	604
Public debt of India	604
Reduction of public expenditure	605
Bailiff for the Small Cause Court at Lucknow	605
New rules for the appointment of Tahsíldárs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	605
Ditto ditto ditto	605
Sir Charles Aitchison and the Lahore stabbing case	607
Assaults committed on officers by convicts	607
Sir Rivers Thompson's famine policy	607
Copyright Bill	608
Fees taken by Medical officers from the people	608
Settlement office, Basti	609

PAGE.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Postal Administration 609
Railway-station, Amritsar 609
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway and native female passengers ... 609

LOCAL.

Floods in Aligarh 610
Prevalence of theft at Lucknow 610
Sikror road at Benares 610